

## IDAHO WEED CONTROL EFFORTS

Practices on Idaho's lands are helping to reduce the spread of noxious weeds:

- Cooperative efforts among county, state and federal agencies, and private landowners.
- Releasing and redistributing insects that damage noxious weeds.
- Spraying isolated patches of noxious weeds.
- Revegetating disturbed areas and areas where noxious weeds have been eradicated.
- Cleaning equipment to reduce the risk of transporting seeds.
- Working with volunteer groups to pull noxious weed in the backcountry.



Canada thistle

Anyone knowingly carrying non-certified forage onto Idaho's national forest lands is subject to penalty under the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR).



Orange hawkweed

### FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

- Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign  
1-866-ID-WEEDS or 1-866-439-3337
- Your county weed control office.
- The USDA Forest Service office in your area:

Panhandle National Forest	208-765-7223
Clearwater National Forest	208-476-4541
Bitterroot National Forest	406-363-7100
Payette National Forest	208-634-0700
Sawtooth National Forest	208-737-3200
Salmon-Challis National Forest	208-756-5100
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	208-236-7503
Nez Perce National Forest	208-983-1950
Boise National Forest	208-373-4100
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Boise  
[www.agri.state.id.us](http://www.agri.state.id.us)  
208-332-8528
- To obtain a list of growers with noxious weed free hay and forage for sale, visit: [www.idahoweedawareness.org/weedfreehay.html](http://www.idahoweedawareness.org/weedfreehay.html)
- For information on how to have your field certified as noxious weed free, visit: [www.agri.idaho.gov/animal/Nwffs.html](http://www.agri.idaho.gov/animal/Nwffs.html)

DON'T PACK A  
PEST!



IDAHO  
STATE  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
AGRICULTURE



# NOXIOUS WEEDS AFFECT EVERYONE

They:

- interrupt aesthetic and visual values
- reduce the quality of your national forest experience
- affect the functions of natural ecosystems

- displace native vegetation
- reduce wildlife habitat and ecosystem biodiversity
- increase erosion rates, sending sediment into streams

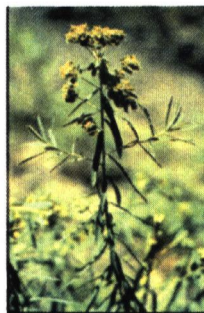
Yellow  
starthistle



## IDAHO HAS GONE WEED FREE!

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture, together with the Forest Service, began a weed free program January 1, 1996, for national forest lands in Idaho, including the entire Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in Idaho and Montana.

Noxious weeds are spreading fast. There are no natural processes to keep their populations down. Weeds, such as leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, and yellow starthistle, are alien to the United States. They have been designated noxious, harmful, or injurious by state law.



Leafy spurge

## Help Stop The Spread Of Weeds

Noxious weeds are spread onto national forest lands when seeds are carried in and take root. Seeds can travel in on ATVs, in hay and grain, on pack animals, and on trail or mountain bikes.

Once established, noxious weed seeds can be carried by wind and water, spreading across forest and agricultural lands. Some plants can produce thousands of seeds, which can remain viable for several years.



Field bindweed

## Idaho Certifies Weed Free Products

Users of national forest lands in Idaho must use certified weed free forage and straw.

Forage products requiring certification include alfalfa hay, grass hay, alfalfa/grass hay, grain hay, straw, and forage cubes. Products not requiring certification are grain and pellets.

Forage can be certified in Idaho by the state's authorized representative. It must meet weed free/weed seed free certification standards followed in Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming.

You can get a list of growers who sell certified forage from the offices of the Idaho Crop Improvement Association, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho State Department of Agriculture, or county weed control office.

How will you know you are buying certified forage? It will carry a certification tag or coded twine to identify it as certified. If you are from out-of-state and hauling forage with you, you will receive a transit certificate from a representative in your state verifying that you are transporting certified weed free forage.



Dalmatian  
toadflax

## Here Is What YOU Can Do

- Report locations of noxious weeds to Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign, Idaho State Department of Agriculture, or county weed control offices.
- Remove seeds from livestock by brushing manes and tails thoroughly and cleaning hooves.
- Feed pack animals only certified weed-free feed within 48 hours of entering national forest lands.
- Avoid taking livestock through weed-infested areas.
- Clean ATVs, motor bikes, or mountain bikes before entering national forest lands.
- If you pull or remove weeds with seed heads, bag, burn, or otherwise dispose of them.
- Camp in weed-free areas.